







# Three Measures in Force To Assist Alberta Debtors

Continued from Page One

cent of the mortgagee companies agreed to a new agreement on terms similar to those offered to the government in 1937 and 1938, which they either ignored or rejected.

## Demands Too Heavy

In 1937 we met the representatives of the mortgage companies and heard their proposals, but they were such that would give most of our farmers little easement and would leave them with a burden of debt which they could not bear.

We had accepted the offer, our efforts at further protection would of necessity have had to cease.

The following year they renewed the same proposal, and once again we refused it on the ground that it was not good enough.

## Seek Protection

If the statement which is published is accurate, how does it come that we still have many letters from various parts of the province seeking further protection from the unbearable pressure of the mortgage companies and others?

Those who know the facts and the conditions of many of these cases are agreed that a mere cut in the interest rate from 8 per cent to 6 per cent without a cut in the principal sum which in most cases means the retained debt of many of the debtors, is of little value to the farmer. I should be much interested if he were to make an agreement of that kind unless accompanied by heavy protection.

I hope the farmers have carefully read the new agreements. If they have, they will find that the interest rate is cut from 8 per cent to 6 per cent, and that the principal sum is not increased. They have not only established their claim to the former high interest rate, but will still be in reality charging 7, 8 and 9 per cent through compounding of the interest.

This is how one of the newspapers has recently put it:

## People Robbed

Under the caption "Legalized Robbery" will be found this paragraph: "That such interest rates are legal under our laws does not alter the fact that the people of Alberta have been and are being systematically robbed by a small but powerful group of financial institutions and a few individuals who control the Alberta's monetary system."

We are quite satisfied that the settlement with the Saskatchewan and Manitoba farmers is not one to exhibit as a wonderful example of noble treatment or adjustment. It is far from it.

Many of our farmer debtors have, in the course of the last decade, lost these mortgages and the amounts greater than the principal sum of the mortgage, and they still are more than the original sum borrowed.

## Reap Profit

These mortgage companies are taking millions of dollars from this province without reducing the claims they have against the resources and our farmers a particle. Therefore we have been using our best in the face of bitter opposition to accomplish something which is the justness of the principal sum of our debts.

I should like to quote a striking paragraph from the mortgage company's statement:

"Mortgage companies were affected directly by a third Alberta Act, the 1935 Amendment to the Limitation of Actions Act, 1935. The amendment provides that a claim must be instituted before July 1, 1936, in respect to debts originating prior to July 1, 1935, unless the parties concerned enter into a new agreement."

If the companies want to retain rights to collect any money under a mortgage agreement of sale they must enter new agreements with debtors.

## Vigorous Campaign

This explains their vigorous campaign, and if 80 per cent of our farmer debtors have signed new agreements, they have been moved themselves from this protection.

For the last two years, the Alberta government has been striving to adjust the private debts of our people to keeping with their ability to pay.

Many have greater burdens than they can bear, owing to poor prices and the conditions imposed upon them by the depression.

## \$70,000 Ahead!

She Didn't Work a Day, But Hollywood Spent That Sum On Her

(Turn to Page 11 today for Pictures)

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Sandra Play, post-war wage of a large section of the German navy, is yielding a supply of wealth in steel, brass, copper and gun-metal to bolster the dwindling German war effort.

Germany's new war effort is being bolstered by the metal broken up and used again in new ships, guns, tanks and other armaments.

By the end of 1931, as the German navy was first was in Sempis law waiting to be taken over officially by Britain under terms of the Versailles Treaty, the ships were melted by their own crews in full view of the British press.

Since then the prodigious task of raising the hulks has been in progress by marine salvaging firms.

RAISE BOATS

By the end of 1931 one firm had raised 25 destroyers, one cruiser and 100 submarines.

The German battleship Grosser Kurfurst, which saw action against the British in the North Sea, is the latest ship recovered.

Salvage crews are now concentrating on the 20,000 ton battleship Prinz Eugen, which lies in Scapa Flow in about 25 fathoms.

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## German Sunk Warships Yielding Riches to Great Britain's Persistence

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# The EDITORIAL Page

## Alberta's Oldest Newspaper

Published every afternoon except Sunday by the  
Alberta Press, Limited, at The Bulletin Build-  
ing, 9841-993 Zappier Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta,  
Canada.

CHARLES E. CAMPBELL,  
Owner and Publisher.

IF IT WILL HELP ALBERTA THE  
EDMONTON BULLETIN IS FOR IT

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1938

### A New Menace

The legislation under which the Government of British Columbia undertook to control the sale of natural products produced within the province has been tested in the courts and pronounced good law. A suggestion is now made that the provisions be extended to cover imported natural products sold in British Columbia. Which in plain language means that Alberta butter, beef, cod and other products could only be sold there at prices set by the Government and regulations made by it—which might be framed either to encourage or to prevent sale.

This may not be attempted, but if it is possible for a province to take such action the matter is one of interest in all parts of Canada. For the reason that if one province started to interfere in this way against products of the others, there would be reprisals so keenly resented shortly in legislative barriers as effective as exclusive provincial tariffs could be.

It is rather to be hoped the B.C. Government will make a test of its price-fixing and market-regulating powers in the way suggested. For if these powers reside in the provincial legislatures, they would give a very real menace to national unity and general prosperity, and should be dealt with when the general over-haul of the constitution is being made.

### Franco Gets a Set-Back

The Spanish Government army must have surprised itself a week ago when it suddenly developed power to do something other than "absorb punishment" and lose ground. After weeks of a steady insurgent advance which seemed to presage early and complete victory for Franco, the army forces took the offensive and drove wedges into his position which might be important enough to turn the tide of the war if this were merely a fight between Spanish factions.

But Franco's allies have staked too much to allow him to win. Under the nose of the pretensions but ineffectual Non-Intervention Committee, they will not doubt pour in reinforcements and munitions, and keep on going so until he wins. Fight as they will, the Government forces cannot hope to beat Franco plus Italy plus Germany. Their eleven-hour fight has been stalled the Insurgents for the summer. That it has "stopped" them finally is to be doubted.

One other thing it has accomplished. It has demonstrated that if the Non-Intervention Committee had been anything but when the Insurgents had been driven crushed long ago and Spain rested in peace under its popularly elected Government. If the Italian and German levies were withdrawn even now Franco could hardly hope to win. That is why they are being withdrawn. Mussolini and Hitler need Franco in their business as badly as he needs them.

### What Will Congress Stand For?

Ottawa and Washington are still, after many months of negotiating, trying to work out the details of the proposed new trade agreement. The delay bespeaks the difficulties, since both countries are committed to the attempt and both would incur some embarrassment should it fail.

Chief among those difficulties is the fact that the United States' exports to Canada are heavily in excess of its imports from the Dominion, about 90 millions more for the year ending with May. No doubt the aim of the Dominion Government is to reduce this spread, by obtaining tariff concessions which would encourage relatively heavier shipments of Canadian products to the Republic.

But what products? There's the rub. Our neighbors have been schooled in the theory that they must, so far as possible, sell more to every foreign country than they import from it. And have stood billions of invested money on tariff arrangements which enabled them to do so. How far does the Roosevelt Government go in disturbing these arrangements and admitting Canadian goods without a corresponding increase in U.S. exports to Canada?

So far as Canada is concerned the matter is simple enough. Any trade arrangement would be to the good which resulted in more exports to the United States without throwing the exchange farther out of balance than it already is. But will Con-

gress consent to sacrifice some of its favorable balance, how much, and at who's expense? These, it may be assumed, are questions to which the two Governments are trying to guess the answers.

### Houses and Work Both Needed

The city commissioners are to be commended for suggesting that a committee of council study the housing situation in the light of the amendments made to the Dominion scheme at the last session of parliament; assuming, of course, that council has not already familiarized itself with the revised act, and with the explanation given when it was introduced. Considering the importance of the matter from the standpoints of sanitary conditions and employment, it might be supposed council would have done this promptly. If not, the sooner the better.

The revision does not appear to have bettered the position of the city in respect to a building-for-hire project, since it is still necessary that the city find some where the bulk of the money. As lending institutions are no more disposed than last year to supply the funds, this may continue to block action—unless money for the purpose can be spared from the trust funds released by the Fortin arrangement. The committee would do well to study the new section under which the Government offers to lend up to 90 per cent of the money with which to build low cost houses for rent. Under that section the city could carry out a building scheme by putting up only \$100 in each \$1,000 required, obtaining the balance at the unprecedented rate of 2 per cent. If later on the city wished to sell some of the houses the Government would no doubt be agreeable, repaying its loans were repaid or its claims protected.

With the housing situation no better than a year ago, and the employment situation doubtfully better, the possibility of starting a building project of some kind is too important to ignore.

At Prince Albert a man was sentenced to two years for stealing a penitentiary cow. Since he seems to like bossy maybe the warden will let him do the milking.

A Government investigating committee at London wants the celluloid collar banned because it is so inflammable. But do Englishmen really get so "hot under the collar" they set the things afire?

Mr. Corrigan, who flows to Dublin "by mistake," must think he made another mistake when he came back to New York. He was given so tumultuous a reception he had to go to hospital with a broken breast bone.

### Fifty Years Ago

#### From the Files of The Edmonton Bulletin

General Sheridan died at New Bedford. A rumor that the head offices of the Hudson's Bay company were to be removed to Canada are shown to be unfounded.

Potato bugs have appeared in swarms in Manitoba and are causing damage.

Peru has been in the news for a month and board and room in Manitoba.

Professor Jamieson proposes to organize a search for Stanley.

### Forty Years Ago

The first U.S. Philippine expedition has returned after a perilous voyage. General Wilson captured the town of Camarines, Luzon.

The Spaniards attacked the United States camp at Manila, although reports continue to be spread that the two countries are ready to sue for peace. No treaty, however, has yet been concluded.

### Thirty Years Ago

Ottawa: A party of 100 men leave Winnipeg for the details of the proposed new trade agreement. The delay bespeaks the difficulties, since both countries are committed to the attempt and both would incur some embarrassment should it fail.

F. S. Landstetter, mining engineer of New York, is in the city.

### Twenty Years Ago

Paris: The French-British offensive in Picardy has settled ten thousand prisoners and an immense amount of booty. The rapidity of the advance disconcerted the opposition and left them in disarray against the attack.

Ottawa: Mr. E. K. McLean, acting minister of the department of naval affairs, today announced the formation of the Royal Canadian Air Service.

### Ten Years Ago

Jackemiller: Utah: Property damage was done in the wake of a tropical storm which struck coast cities in the late blowing across the interior of Florida.

Rome: The Italian submarine was brought to the surface of the Adriatic into which it had sunk as the result of a collision. The 31 members of the crew were dead.

Wheat cutting has started in Saskatchewan.

### Today's Text

Thou hast also given me the shield of thy selection; thy gentleness hath made me great.—II Samuel 22:36.

Thou who live in the Lord never see each other for the last time.—German Motto.

# Edmonton Bulletin

## Old Country Letter

By J. E. NORCROSS

LONDON, Eng.—(By Mail)—"I have built better than I knew," Mr. Lloyd George may well have murmured to himself when he read in the daily papers the reports of the proceedings at the annual conference of the British Medical Association, being held, at this time of writing, at Plymouth.

When a little more than a quarter of a century ago he brought in his great scheme of National Health Insurance, he had no opponents more bitter and determined than the members of the medical profession.

At Plymouth, however, an overwhelming approval was won by a plan which, if carried out, would result in the extension of National Health Insurance to three-fourths of the population of this country, or more than double the number, 19,000,000, who now come under it.

Committees of the Association have been working on the plan for years. As now formulated it involves not only a tremendous extension of National Health Insurance, but also sweeping changes in the medical system of the country—a new nation-wide organization based on four main principles.

"The system of medical service should be directed to the achievement of positive health and prevention of disease no less than to the relief of sickness."

"There should be provided for every individual a doctor, or 'family doctor,' of his own choice."

"Specialists, laboratory service and institutional provision when needed should be made available to all through the 'family doctor.'"

"All medical service should be co-ordinated on the lines of a planned national health policy."

Widely speaking, national health insurance is granted only to wage-earners who are paid less than \$25 a week. These are given medical assistance and medical insurance and access to the "panel" system. The scheme is compulsory and the cost is met by equal contributions from the beneficiaries, the employers and the state.

But, with certain exceptions, it does not go any further. The patient has to pay for specialist, dental, optical and hospital treatment. There are also for hospital accommodation. Organizations exist in the industrial districts, however, through which he may subscribe in a "workless" sum for the latter.

Moreover, health insurance does not cover his dependents. Except for his wife in confinement, he must obtain such medical service as they require in the ordinary way and at his own expense.

"The first great extension we propose," said Dr. Colin Lindley, the president, is the inclusion in the system of all families within an income limit of £250 (\$1,500) a year. We are seeking to do this, not less, the more we can provide a more effective medical service through National Health Insurance."

This and the Association would abolish the present restriction of National Health Insurance to wage-earners, thus taking in people of small means who work on their own, such as jobbing engineers, chimney sweeps and small tradesmen, and, of course, their dependents also.

Furthermore, it would extend the principle of free choice of doctor to include insured persons for whom medical attention is now provided by the local authorities. At present these must accept the ministrations of the salaried doctor appointed to the area.

The Association takes the position that confidence between doctor and patient is a vital matter, and that therefore it is essential to ensure the patient in the community should have the right to choose their own doctor just as insured persons and those who are not insured.

Finally, the Association insists, Health Insurance should be broadened out to cover every service needed, whether that of the dentist, the oculist, the specialist or the general practitioner, and the patient to a sound and efficient condition.

Say that an insured person required dentures or spectacles, he would not have to go to a dentist or optician, but to the general practitioner. If a specialist had to be consulted he would not, as now, have to pay the usual fee. His doctor would and him to the proper expert at no expense to himself.

### Your Health

DR. FRANK MCCOY

When your feet hurt the one thing you want to know is what to do to bring them back to normal comfort. In today's article I will tell you about an excellent home treatment to use.

Begin by soaking the feet in water as hot as may be borne on the skin. Keep them in the warm water until the skin is thoroughly wet. Then add a handful of the salts to enough water to cover the feet as high as the ankles. Go to your drug store and ask for the Epsom salts to be used for bathing purposes.

Next, dry the feet and massage them thoroughly with coo-butter, cold cream, or olive oil. Rub the entire foot a good many times with slow, even, firm strokes and always rubbing upward the ankle. Spend about 5 minutes in giving this massage treatment. Wipe off any excess oil after you have finished.

By this time your feet will have taken on a rosy glow, the improved blood circulation will have made them feel like a pair of pedicled extremities, and all feeling of tiredness will have disappeared. Moreover, that feeling of strain and fatigue in the leg muscles will also have vanished. You will then be able to use your feet in ease and comfort. The first time you try it you will probably be surprised to find how much relief is obtained by the simple treatment.

A good time to give your feet a treat of this kind is just before going to bed; however, you may wish to give them a treat during the day when you find the feet are aching from a long period of standing or walking. If you try this treatment during the day, the feet will be on a pair of well-oiled shoes immediately afterward.

Many times women make the mistake of wearing old shoes in the home because they feel comfortable, and yet these shoes may not be properly supporting the body because of the

## Current Comment

### Making Money Fight

The U.S.A. does not want to start dipping into its pocket, nor does Britain. But on the instance of France, John Bull is at last preparing to untie his money bags for the benefit of certain Central European countries. Parliamentarians who for years fantasized against giving British money to foreigners are now very subdued. During the debate on the Turkish credits there was not one protest, nor will there be any when other Balkan credits are tabled later on. Everybody realizes that Germany will swallow every-thing unless British bankers open their tills and make a large-scale transfer. Already German firms are beginning to be worried. They got the cream of the Balkan trade as long as there was no cash, but they cannot fight Britain's banks.

—Zora (Sofia, Bulgaria).

### Our Big Foreign Trade

Signs being displayed in old London and other British cities these days urge the purchase of Canadian produce. In this country the Department of Trade and Commerce, under the direction of Hon. W. D. Euler, is impressing on the public, through an advertising campaign, the importance of foreign trade. Memory on both sides of the deal needs to be jogged periodically.

That Canada's prosperity depends on exports is well known, but there could be more effective co-operation of exporters with the agencies maintained by the Government for promoting business. The Department has thirty-four Trade Commissions, the world's largest commercial centres studying opportunities to expand trade. The advertising and merchandising agencies stationed in Britain and other countries. Empire exhibitions add substantially to the service.

It is not generally realized that Canada's foreign sales amount to \$4,000,000,000 a year, but from this trade come a great part of the wages received by workers, the profits of manufacturers, and the income of the farmer.

"When the farmer gets a good price for his cattle in Chicago or Buffalo," the Department points out in one of its advertisements, "or when the dealer sells his apples with the London or Rotterdam, or the fox rancher makes money on his furs sold in London or New York, or the merchant exports his goods to the United States for his fur, or there is a good demand abroad for Canadian automobiles, then retailers in his community do better business."

There are, in fact, directly last year in establishing 700 sales agencies for Canadian firms and dealing with 14,000 inquiries from Canadian exporters and foreign importers. That we get sales of \$4,000,000,000 a year, and it is a big business for a young country.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

## On This Date

FRED WILLIAMS

Ninety years ago, despite the partial grant of responsible government to the Province of Canada, the British connection was in grave danger, owing to the repeal of the corn laws and the consequent loss of the tariff. The British connection was in grave danger, owing to the repeal of the corn laws and the consequent loss of the tariff. The British connection was in grave danger, owing to the repeal of the corn laws and the consequent loss of the tariff.

These variables, worth \$20, are sold in western Canada at Europe. Canada can sell their crops in Europe and buy European factory goods. Can they do that? Consider the following: Factories produce 100,000,000 worth of goods, worth \$20, weight 1,200 pounds, factory goods, worth \$20, weight 1,200 pounds, factory goods, worth \$20, weight 1,200 pounds.

Observe the enormous difference in weight of factory goods and farm crops of the same value. The farm crops, worth \$20, weight 1,200 pounds, factory goods, worth \$20, weight 1,200 pounds, factory goods, worth \$20, weight 1,200 pounds.

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## Home Owned Since 1880

Founded By Hon. Frank Oliver

## SIDE GLANCES — by George Clark

"I don't want to go to the Dicom this week-end. What reason shall I give them that you can't make it?"

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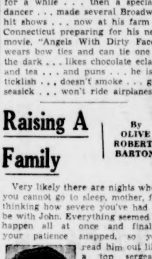
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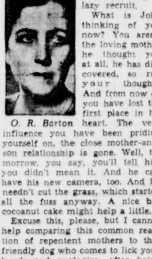
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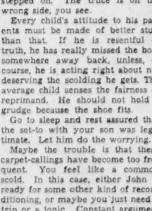
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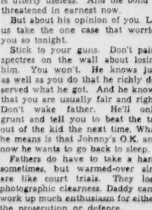
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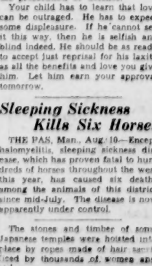
## —By Martin



## —By Hamlin



## —By Chester Gould



## 3 = 14

"And what's this one?—'Please pay something on account'?"

"Guess he means on account of you owe him the money."

## Bulletin Comics Are The World's Best



# World-Wide News Pictures By The Edmonton Bulletin Cameramen

## An Olde English Custom



Wearing top hats and white smocks, four men, armed with brooms "sweep away enemies" from the path of new officers and wardens of the Vintners Company during a recent procession in London.

Our photo shows the officers and wardens on their way to attend church services after elections which have been held annually since the 15th century.

## Keeps Long Bob



Although she's well aware of the current trend toward upward coiffures, Miss Elizabeth Haver, beautiful blonde student at Centenary College, continues to wear her lovely hair in a long bob. She knows that this hair style happens to be more flattering to her. And she has no intention of wearing an unflattering coiffure simply because it happens to be in the news.

## Spanish Nuns Find Refuge



Through the combined influence of the British foreign office and Joseph Kennedy, American ambassador to Great Britain, 28 nuns have been evacuated from Barcelona on a British warship and will be given sanctuary in three convents in London. One of the nuns is shown in the center, being greeted with a bouquet of flowers as she arrived in London.

## Youngest Cleric



The world's youngest ordained minister, the Rev. Charles E. Jaynes, Jr., eight, becomes the youngest minister to tie the wedding knot with his first ceremony in Cleveland. The boy pastor, who preaches at the Four Square Gospel church, is pictured marrying Florence Brinkman, 21, and Clifton Hoffman, 23.

## Warns Church



Roberto Farinacci, right wing extremist of Italy's Fascists, fired the first gun in the battle which looms between the regime of Mussolini and the Roman Catholic church over racial theories which he declared in his newspaper that the problem was a political one over which the church should not attempt to exercise control. Pope Pius, in a pointed speech recently, attacked Italy's new policy of race purity. The breach may have far-reaching effects, threatening the concordat between church and state.

## Dead Baby—Lives Again



Mrs. Margaret Didier, Chicago mother, has reason to smile as she claps her three-month-old son, Robert. A few hours before the baby apparently had suffocated as the parents were driving in Chicago from a nearby lake. Miraculously artificial respiration and adrenalin brought the child back into the land of the living. Baby Didier was apparently dead over an hour after sufficing in his blankets on the back seat of the Didier family automobile.

## New Chief



Inspector Robert Alexander, an officer with 16 years experience on the Toronto police force, was selected to succeed Mr. Macdonald as chief of the police department. He is the youngest man to hold the position in the history of the force. His appointment, which was announced by the provincial department of municipal affairs, may be opposed by a section of the township council which favors a chief promoted from the ranks.

## Gypsy King Feted



An impressive and colorful ceremony last year, Janusz Ryski, a king-smith, was crowned King of the Gypsies at Warsaw, Poland, and the photo taken at the recent anniversary, about the "king" at the left, robed and crowned, listening to an address during the celebration at which a council of gypsy "senators" attended in full dress.

## Weds Heir



A story-book romance with Laurie MacDonald, above, as the central character, reached its climax when Miss MacDonald was married in Rochester, N.Y., to Daniel G. Dodge, 21-year-old heir to Dodge motor millions. The bride was formerly a telephone operator at Gore Mt. Ont. and the romance began three years ago, when Dodge was on a north-west vacation.

## Father at 82—"Feels Like a Kid"



George Boorman, 82-year-old night watchman at a steamship pier in Washington, D.C., is pictured above. Also pictured are his 21-year-old wife, and



Boorman's 26th child. The mother is Boorman's third wife, whom he married last September. Birth of the baby has "made me feel like a kid," said the aged, but jubilant, father.

## British Girl Guides Train at Sea



Members of the Sea Ranger branch of the Girl Guide Association are receiving training at Portsmouth, England, aboard the Implacable. These girls, drawn from all over England, are learning elementary seamanship and learning their work with an enthusiasm which has won the admiration of their teachers. The ship's company is divided into messes with a house in charge of each. In the above picture a squad of girl guides are flag-bagging or signalling aboard the Implacable. In the background is the warship from India, a British veteran now used as a gunnery training ship.

## Protests



Protesting vehemently, George Sylvester Viereck, above, noted author and propagandist, recently refused to call for Germany as scheduled after the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities subpoenaed him to appear to testify about Nazi activities in the United States.

## Harmonica Built For Two



Only a couple of Julie F. Brown could do justice to the harmonica on which the two ladies—Paula Patton, left and Mercedes Bano—try out a few

## Big Game Hunters



Colonel A. H. MacNab, left, president of the Camper Club of America, and Colonel Harry Snyder, of Montreal, both noted big-game hunters, are pictured as they arrived in New York, returning from adventures in the African wilds. Snyder shot the largest elephant on record during a recent hunt on the dark continent, and both hunters used a camera to "shoot" a fine photo, one of which is shown.

## Salvaged Warship Heads For Scrapheap



The glory of her war days vanished, the rusted hull of the German battleship Gneisenau, a 23,000-ton vessel, which scuttled along with a greater part of the German war fleet at Scapa Flow, is towed up and down under the Flit of Forth bridge on her way to the scrapyards, Scotland, where she will be broken up for scrap metal.











## UNITY MOVE IS OUTLINED BY M'FARLAND

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**DODGE, DESOTO**  
 Hurrows' Motors, Sales and Service.  
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TERRAPLANE

29 DeSoto Sedan ... \$200  
29 Essex Sedan ... \$175  
35 Ford Coach .... \$575  
36 Lafayette Coupe \$750  
30 Marquette Coupe \$250

## Motordrome

to be done comprises  
of approximately 26,000  
sq. ft., 2,200 lineal ft. of curb  
and 5,000 cubic yds.  
together with incidental  
specifications, and all infor-  
mation is obtained at the City  
Office, Civic Block, on and  
Friday, August 11, 1938, on

10.45—Henri Gendron Orch.  
12.30—Paul Pendarvis Orch.

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**CFRN**

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The Sunwapta Broadcasting Co., Ltd.  
Edmonton, 560 Kilocycles

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19  
P.M.

10:15—Tenor and Baritone  
10:30—Hits and Encores  
11:15—Good Morning, Neighbor  
**P.M.**  
1:45—This English  
2:15—Backwoods Breakdown  
2:30—Musical Cocktails  
2:45—Music Graphs  
3:00—Tune Twisters  
4:00—Luigi Romanelli Oreh.  
5:45—Familiar Melodies  
6:00—Molten Salsa

Calgary—are frowned on by civic health department officials.

Co-operation of Calgary mothers to put a stop to the operation of such stands was sought by health authorities Tuesday.

Such stands, it was declared, where glasses, straws and old bottles are used indiscriminately are

N	E	C	S	R
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G	O	D	L	E
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Verbal.  
Capable.  
Frost bites.  
Hinged leaves.  
To one person  
Pertaining to  
cheese  
To try for  
flavor.  
Data.  
She was conducted  
— and  
— and

- 23 Nominal value
- 24 Frozen water.
- 25 Born.
- 26 Complaints.
- 28 Wine vessel.
- 29 Corded cloth.
- 30 Blackbird.
- 31 She was — at the stake.
- 34 Form of "a."
- 33 And.
- 38 Duet.
- 40 200 pounds.
- 42 To trimp.
- 43 Plaster of Paris.
- 45 To hearken.
- 46 English title.
- 47 King.
- 49 Pleased.
- 50 Pertaining to garden.
- 51 Garden door
- 54 Substituted .
- 55 Thing.

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